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KING COUNTY

2007-2008

Charter Review Commission

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REPORTED BY: Yvonne A. Gillette, CCR No. 2129.

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1	COUNCILMEMBER:	LARRY PHILLIPS
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4	COMMISSIONERS:	LOIS NORTH
5		GREGG HIRAKAWA
6		BRYAN GLYNN
7		MICHAEL WILKINS
8		KIRSTIN HAUGEN
9		TARA JO HEINECKE
10		TERRY LAVENDER
11		JUAN BOCANEGRA
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MR. HIRAKAWA: My name is Gregg Hirakawa. I'm cochairing this meeting this evening. We'll do some brief introductions first, and then we'll get everything going. To my right is council member Larry Phillips. He represents this district along with Queen Anne, Magnolia, Wallingford, downtown area. To his right is our cochair of the entire commission, Lois North. And we also have other commissioners here. In the front, is Mike Wilkins, Tara Jo Heinecke in the red. In the middle over there, Kirstin Haugen, and Terry Lavender. We also have staff with us tonight. Mark Yango. Charlotte Ohashi in the back. And Corrie Waterson right here up front as well.

So we're here to listen to you tonight. And to give a brief overview is Bryan.

MR. GLYNN: I'm Bryan Glynn. In real life I'm general counsel for Cascade Land Conservancy. The Charter Review Commission is a charter mandated citizen group that is asked every ten years to consider possible revisions to the King County charter, which is the fundamental document that guides the structure of county government. We have been appointed by the county executive to do that.

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We will make a report next year to the county council with regard to the charter issues that might be considered for public vote.

The Commission represents or is made up of people from all nine council districts. We have been holding hearings around the county for the last few weeks. We will have a hearing in every council district. We have been talking with people who have come to our meetings and addressed us on various issues. We have had extensive outreach to more than three hundred people in groups, gotten input from them. And now our mission is to hear from the public. And subsequently, we'll also take written testimony if you don't want to talk.

Before we go to public testimony, we're going to do two things. First, Councilmember Phillips is going to talk. And Mark Yango is going to talk briefly about the charter. Councilmember Phillips.

MR. PHILLIPS: Bryan, thank you. It's great to be with you this evening and join all the members of the Charter Review Commission that are here this evening and representing all the commission as a whole in terms of their outreach and their work on behalf of the citizens of King County. I want to commend you for your time and effort. It's hard to

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give up this much time, especially with the good weather approaching us in summer. But for myself and my colleagues, thank you for your great work, your outreach to our community, listening to their concerns and holding these public hearings, and then of course thoughtfully considering their views and recommendations as you begin to formulate them and bring them forward to the executive and to the county council.

I particularly wanted to thank the cochairs of the commission, Governor Mike Lowry and former Councilmember Lois North, two very fine elected county officials who had a great deal to do with the beginnings of county government as we know it today under our charter and putting the first elements of county charter government together. And I think your work has stood the test of time. And for the citizens of King County who may be a little bit new to our charter and what has come before us, it came out of a period of turmoil that the freeholders and citizens did great work in putting the modern charter together in my judgment. And I notice on the first slide, it has stood the test of time for some 40 years.

So I want to say thank you again to them and

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for their great work. We are fortunate to live in a community where citizens will step up and volunteer and try to meet their constitutional, and in this case, charter responsibilities, and try to make a product better if it needs to be. And the work of this commission, I think, is very helpful to our democracy helping to provide the citizens with a sense our work is reliable, stable, and the governance we have actually works, even in the context of having to make some changes.

So along with all of you and our two former county elected officials, I have had a chance to work in King County government for a long time, had an opportunity to work on both sides of the government, first as a staffer to then County Executive Randy Revelle as his chief of staff, now as a member of the county council. I have had a chance to see the operations of county government from both sides. And I highly value the work of the executive and the council, our legislative agencies, of course, our courts and their work with regard to direction of county government and serving our public.

I wanted to say before we go too much further though that it's a very dynamic county that we live

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in. So this charter is very helpful to us in meeting the issues as they emerge and as an organic law of our county, very helpful to us in settling a lot of disputes. So I take it seriously. I think the charter is a great document in terms of alignment of authorities and also of the various branches of our government, but also providing the checks and balances which I think is necessary and to make sure we're formulating good policy.

One of the things I wanted to mention — actually two major points I wanted to say this evening is our public is demanding transparency in our governments, from the federal to state to local governments. And certainly county government as a regional government. And I think the voters have a right to know what their government's up to. And they also have a right to know who is serving in their various posts in our local governments, particularly county council. One of the things I wanted to address this evening is the importance of exposure of political philosophy to voters as they make a choice.

You have been wrestling with this, the issue of whether it should be a partisan or nonpartisan county council. It's a seemingly age old question

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in terms of that dispute. I come down on the side of hopeful that we would continue with the partisan government. And it's not because the county council is a terribly partisan place. I want to explode that urban myth, if you will. But I think in terms of transparency, it helps the voter to know who is serving in the county government.

And I also believe, as you will see and know probably at this point, the breadth and depth of political opinion and philosophy in King County.

And I think that over time our county council has represented those views. And I think frankly it makes for better legislation when— at the end of the day to have those views expressed, to have the discussion and debate being fully engaged so the public knows where people are on the issues and also that their views have been expressed.

The reason I think it's important in terms of the voter's perspective, who they are voting into office versus what happens once people are governing, is that I think there is a sense that the county council is overwhelmingly partisan. And so I did a little research, because that has not been my experience. Looking back over nearly five thousand votes on the county council for the last nine and a

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1 half years, if I asked you to guess how many of 2 those would have been split votes, most people that I have talked to have been upward north of ten 3 percent. In fact, only six percent of nearly five 4 5 thousand votes have been split. Almost all of our 6 legislation over that nine and a half years has been unanimous. And the reason I'm fairly confident 7 8 those statistics would bear out in my experience is the county council works its legislation very hard. 9 We get good proposals. And our county council works 10 the legislation well in committee before it comes to 11 a full vote before the council. Amendments are 12 entertained. But they are dealt with appropriately. 13 Of the votes that are split, in the last nine 14 15 and a half years, one half of one percent have been partisan. And I brought the sheet of partisan votes 16 In other words, when it's a thirteen member 17 here. 18 council, it was seven to six one way or the other 19 along party lines. Most of the split votes that we 20 do have tend to be not along party lines, but more 21 along geographic lines, if you will, the differences 22 between urban, suburban, and rural King County. And 23 those interests are not always the same. So we do from time to time have split votes. 2.4 25 So I wanted to address that issue. T know

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it's been on people's minds for a long time. But my experience has been having that representation is important. Having that debate and discussion is important. And working well as a legislative body, I think, ends up getting the kind of legislation that we have. And it too stands the test of time.

The other thing I wanted to say is the charter has been very effective, in my judgment, over the 40 years. It hasn't required a lot of amendment. And I think as you take your testimony, look at recommendations, and formulate potential amendments, there are a couple of areas that I do think must have some attention. The State Supreme Court did decide a case that led us to the initiative process to amend the county charter by initiative.

I was not a friend of that. I think the system we had has been a good one relative to the Charter Review Commission making recommendations and the county council moving those forward as appropriate to the voters. But we do have the initiative process now as a result of Supreme Court opinion. I don't think though that you can borrow the referendum section of the county charter and its signature requirements in order to do the initiative— initiative portion of the charter. So

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we're going to have to put a new section in place, in my judgment.

The other is, we have, in my judgment, a very fortunate situation with regard to the regional committees that serve our public, regional water quality, regional transit, and the regional policy committees. Two of those are hold overs from the Metro merger, and they work very well. But that was formulated in the merger when it went to the thirteen member council, and we now have a nine member council.

As Lois North and I were speaking ahead of the meeting a little bit about the difference between the two. King County is a very big place, 1.8 million people, 39 cities, but only nine county council members. I would like to make a graphic here if you will to bring home and illustrate this point. If you had a stadium 25 times the size of Husky Stadium, and you filled it with every person in King County, imagine trying to look across the stadium and pick out your county council member. It's a difficult job relative to the size of this county and the responsibilities. And then to have nine of us serve on those three committees without shrinking those committees, I think, is very

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difficult in terms of our overall responsibilities.

I hope you would take a look at the size and the number of the regional committees and see if there's something we might be able to do to better structure them for our appointment to them and the attendance at the meetings. I think that would be a great help.

Those are the two that come to mind that I think need to have some serious attention by the Commission. But I think the fewer the number, the better, because our county charter has stood the test of time and served our citizens very well and I think puts us in a position to serve them well into the future.

So, Bryan, thank you for the chance to be here.

MR. GLYNN: Any questions? Terry.

MS. LAVENDER: Do you think on the issue of partisan versus nonpartisan -- since the primaries have changed. You used to be able to cross and vote for more moderate people in the primaries, and now the primaries are controlled by the parties. Do you think that causes things to become more partisan?

MR. PHILLIPS: I don't think we have seen that yet. We do have members or our council who are

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Page 13 1 conservative and liberal and moderates in between. 2 And I think it also goes from issue to issue. 3 have not seen that yet with regard to the doing away 4 of the blanket primary and allowing people to cross 5 party lines. I think that may be something we can 6 think about in the future, but I haven't seen it 7 yet. 8 MR. GLYNN: Anything else for Councilmember 9 Phillips? Thank you very much. At this point, I'm going to ask Mark to talk 10 11 briefly to the process that the Commission is

briefly to the process that the Commission is following.

(Powerpoint presentation by Mark Yango.)

MR. GLYNN: Before we call the first person to speak, I want to make sure that -- there's a verbatim transcript being made of this so we will have a record of what you say, so speak clearly.

And when you go up there, state your name, please.

The first person we have is Carin Willette.

MS. WILLETTE: I put a question mark there.

They told me I had to sign a form.

MR. HIRAKAWA: I wasn't sure if you wanted to speak tonight.

MS. WILLETTE: Actually I was about to leave.

I appreciate the fact that I was able to sit here

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and get some information. I have been interested in 1 2 county government only because of personal issues. And I have been in contact with Bob Ferguson's 3 4 office. I believe Bob Ferguson is my council member. Isn't that correct? 5 6 MR. HIRAKAWA: You live on Lake City Way. Ι believe that's correct. 7 8 MS. WILLETTE: Yeah. I used to live in a 9 different place when my husband was alive and we were married. And he was a journalist. So I don't 10 have any opinion whatsoever. I'm the ex-wife of a 11 dead journalist. So as the ex-wife of a dead 12 journalist who's been homeless in Seattle, 13 Washington because of problems he had -- and, you 14 15 know, I don't want to speak. And I used to work for 16 the State of Washington. So I have nothing to say. 17 But I wanted a comment thing. I know some people who are interested. I'll just bring two of them. 18 I don't have e-mail. I have had a lot of 19 20 problems with e-mail, people asking me about e-mail 21 lately. I did not have e-mail when I was employed except at home. And I don't know exactly -- I still 22 23 don't know. My backpack was stolen when I was 2.4 homeless in July of 2001. And to make a long story 25 short, I recently called to find out about this, the

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- police again. And they still don't know what happened. I know the people did use my name. But
- 3 I'm a member of Folklife. I'm in the phone book.
- 4 Carin, C-A-R-I-N, Willette, W-I-L-E-T-T-E.
- MR. GLYNN: We have three other people, but they have not indicated they want to speak. Travis Commodore? No. Joe McGavick. No? I think Mian

Rice has left. So I think that's it for now.

Does anybody have any questions about the process? Time line, what sort of things-- anything your neighbors, fellow citizens have been saying. We can sit here and wait too. We have got until

14 All right. I would like to thank

eight o'clock.

MR. PHILLIPS: Happy to be here.

MR. GLYNN: So we'll go into a brief recess
here.

Councilmember Phillips for being here.

MS. LAVENDER: When I was just looking in the chart on the regional committee, and they are set up to have twelve members, six of them from the cities and six of them from the county council. If you reduce the number of county council members, would you also propose reducing the number of city members?

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MR. PHILLIPS: Yes. With regard to-- and we have done this in some instances to insure geographical representation and keeping more voices at the table. We have split those in certain cases where we may have two people on the committee, but they only have a half vote. That makes sure you have a geographical representation and the voices there to articulate that city or a view from that portion of the county.

MS. LAVENDER: Right now, you pretty much have to be on two committees.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes. And some of us have served on three. If you look at the-- and I saw Ross Baker here who's been through this. He's battle scarred now, because of these issues of trying to get county council members onto our standing committee structure and the regional committee structures and the emerging regional committees that weren't there ten or fifteen years ago. A huge endeavor. We didn't have the regional transportation investment district a few years ago. We spent years trying to get something. We didn't have Sound Transit in terms of our involvement with that, which is heavy duty. That's a lot of work on the executive side but also for the council.

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Those are three relatively new regional responsibilities. And if you add in other outside activities, the workload is daunting. Two hundred thousand constituents to represent, which is a big load. You add in all the regional work, the standing committee work, the council meeting on Monday afternoon, and the regional work on top of that, what you end up with is tired council members. But you also end up with situations where members can't fully participate in the regional committee work.

I value it very highly. But we're not cramming any more hours in the week. That's the problem. So it would be helpful if we address that issue. It was really set up for a thirteen member council.

MS. NORTH: Do you have any ideas how you can substitute a mechanism for the regional committees? I know how important it is for suburban cities to feel -- because it is a regional government, and it's extremely important. And I also know having been in your shoes that by the time you do the Puget Sound council governments, the standing committees on the county council, as you state, meet and visit with your constituents, try to cover those regional

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committees, it is a lot. But what can we do to address it? The regional committees are important.

MR. PHILLIPS: They are very important.

MS. NORTH: Is there some other alternative?

MR. PHILLIPS: Well, a deal's a deal. When we

did the merger, we said we would carry forward the

7 two major responsibilities. There needs to be a

8 mechanism to address regional transit issues and to

9 address regional water quality. And then

10 Councilmember Nickles and I articulated that there

11 needed to be a place for the region to address

12 emerging issues. And that's where regional policy

13 came from.

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I am not articulating that we get rid of any one of them. I think a deal's a deal. It's just the structure of them I think needs to be addressed in terms of the best use of our time and resources. One member did say, maybe we could fold them all together and have a regional policy committee, and you would address transit and or other elements. I thought about it from time to time. Well, if we can't get a charter amendment through rather than meet monthly, why don't we meet quarterly? And you could have a month devoted to water quality, a month that's devoted to transit, a month devoted to

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regional policy work. But instead of two hours, you could meet a whole day. There are different ways to structurally deal with it.

I am not sure we need a charter amendment to do what I just said. But it does need to be addressed, in my judgment, in order to carry on the promise of the good work of those committees, but also to make sure they continue to be functional.

MS. NORTH: While we're at it, now that you're here, I have heard, at least when I was on the council myself, from the participating cities, they would say, there should be some teeth that requires that the county council must take a vote up or down on our recommendations. That very often these committees meet and work and arrive at some kind of recommendation. It goes to the council and just dies somewhere in a black hole. And their wish was that it had to be addressed within a month or six weeks by the council and that there was an honest to gosh discussion of it and an up or down vote. Does that make any sense?

MR. PHILLIPS: I am not sure that that's been my experience. So I guess I would have to talk to someone who had that experience. Under our charter, if it's a regional plan or policy that's brought

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over from the executive, it must be -- it's a mandatory referral to the standing committee. In other words, if it's changing policies with regard to Metro transit, and the executive forwarded it to the county council, it goes to the county council for first reading and is referred as a mandatory referral to the regional transit committee. If we change it or defeat it, it's got to go back to the regional, in this case, regional transit committee and be dealt with again. I am not aware of that.

Where this gets a little tricky is when there are suburban officials and others who would like to have more operational control and budget and programmatic control of county government as opposed to policy. These are policy committees. So this has been a raging debate for some time as to what is a policy, what is a budget, what is a program.

So on the operational side, we're very careful that operations of the county government stay with the county executive and the policy oversight with the council. If it's a regional policy matter, then it comes to the regional policy for the first opportunity to deal with it. But, again, I think we have been pretty respectful of those lines of demarcation, if you will. I guess I would have to

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hear the examples. It's certainly not been true in water quality which is the committee I serve on. We debate things endlessly.

MR. GLYNN: Any other questions among ourselves?

MS. HEINECKE: And I don't know if it's so much a question, but just a comment, because most of us in the room are commissioners. But I know as I have been talking to people about these hearings and encouraging turn out, I have heard a lot of people confused about what the role of county government is, what the mission of county government is relative to things like public safety. How come it is that the State Patrol has these roads, and the county has those, and the city police department has those? And why does it have to be that way? And is there a more efficient way to do it? That would involve certainly a lot more than looking at just the county charter and making those kinds of changes.

But I'm wondering how you would respond to people asking you that kind of question.

MR. PHILLIPS: Kind of two questions, the role of county government and how did we get to this mess. Take the last one first. We have a popullist

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tradition in the state of Washington. And much of our governance is derived from the state constitution and state law. And so we have a county government because we're a subdivision of the state. And then within your counties, if you want to go to a municipal form of government, citizens are free to do that. But there's always a theory that citizens within this state like government very close to them. That's why we have almost three hundred school districts in the state of Washington, because people want to be able to access their local elected official on the issue of the day. But that has much more to do with our tradition than necessarily issues of being very efficient.

The role of county government is pretty simple. We're a local government provider, and always have been, even before we had a current form of government. We're also a regional provider of service. One of the questions I noticed up here, not on this chart. I think it was twelve-- one of the questions up here was how can King County government simultaneously meet the needs of urban and rural residents? Well, they have been doing it for as long as I have been around county government. It's nothing new. We have been providing local

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services to unincorporated King County, and we have been providing regional services since there was a county government, because for public safety purposes, the state requires it. There must be a superior court. The provision of public safety and justice must be done by county government. Your cities can't try felons. So we do both.

I would say we are slowly emerging much more as a regional government than a provider of local government services with the exception of the rural area. And as the urban -- pockets of urban unincorporated King County disappear, it will be mostly the rural area we deal with in terms of local services. And we will continue to provide the regional services which we have talked about as a matter of law or things that we have come into contact with, transportation, natural resources, whatever it might be.

Mostly, I say that because I think there will be an opportunity for some of our agencies like the sheriff's department to work for cities by contract, which I think is a good thing in terms of your comment about efficiency. Our sheriff's department gets pretty good reviews for the services they provide.

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1 So it's a mix. I think it's a pretty good 2 And the regional responsibilities are going to 3 be pretty important. 4 MR. BOCANEGRA: Just to follow up a little bit 5 on what you were saying regarding public safety. 6 One of the concerns that it's very important in the Latino community right now is the raids by 7 8 immigration and -- ICE -- I don't know what they call 9 them anymore. And one of the things that we have been able to do like with city government, we have 10 11 been able to get the police department to not cooperate with ICE when it comes to arresting 12 13 undocumented workers in the city. And it's worked very effectively. 14 Where it kind of went off was when the 15 16 operation in South Park occurred about a year and a 17

operation in South Park occurred about a year and a half or two years ago where county police and city police started to cooperate with ICE in doing some of the raids that they were doing. And we were able to harness or pull back the harness on the city police department based on the law we were able to pass at the city level.

I believe that the county charter doesn't only deal with physical issues or with environmental issues. It also needs to deal with the some of the

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social concerns that people have in the city and the county. And one of those is, you know, the ability or the inability of federal government to conduct its own business within our county. And county and city officials and state officials should be doing the work they need to do. And I believe there's a need for some kind of recognition by county government of its role within the federal mandate, especially now as we are beginning to see ICE bring in agents into Oregon in large numbers to do raids in Oregon. They are bringing large numbers of agents in the state of Washington to do raids here. They have allocated over \$30 million nationally. A good portion of those dollars are going to come to the state of Washington. So we need to brace ourselves.

I believe that county government and state government and city government needs to play a role in telling the federal government that that cannot happen in our communities, just the same way we thought about domestic violence issues, public safety, the whole gamut of what we have seen. The education, the mistreatment of kids in schools. People, if they are afraid of law enforcement, they won't come forward. And that's going to have an

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Page 26 1 impact on all our community. I think we need to 2 start thinking about that as a positive change within our charter or an ordinance passed by the 3 county addressing that particular issue, because 4 5 it's a very threatening kind of situation for many 6 workers who find themselves unable to speak out as a result of the menacing situation they find 7 8 themselves in. MR. PHILLIPS: I appreciate your comment. 9 certainly a policy issue that the council would 10 entertain with the executive's recommendations. 11 Thank you for bringing that up. 12 13 MR. GLYNN: Any other questions or comments? 14 Remember to send in your cards or letters or even 15 e-mails. And we appreciate your taking the time to come down and talk with us. 16 17 MR. HIRAKAWA: Thank you very much. I guess we stand adjourned. 18 19 (Meeting adjourned at 7:20 p.m.) 20 21 22 23 24 25